

# Stakeholder Collaboration: Strategies to Strengthen Disability Capacity Achieve Economic Independence in Madura

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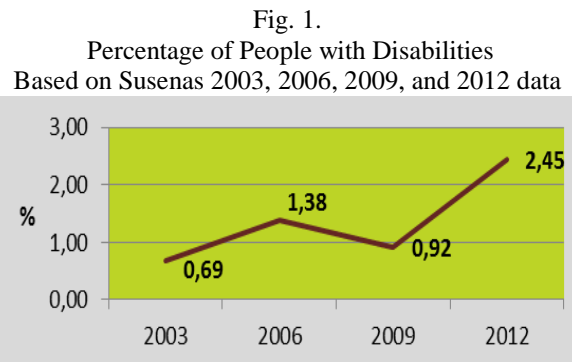
**Abstract**— Attention to persons with disabilities should always be enhanced by involving various stakeholders. The involvement of all stakeholders at the central and regional levels was developed in a collaborative strategy to strengthen the capacity of disability to be self-sufficient and able to contribute economically. The collaboration of BPWS, Unesa and local government in Madura is an interesting example of how collaboration was built to strengthen the capacity of disability groups in the regions to have better individual capacity capital.

Capacity building is done through food processing training with local potential based. Training was able to provide strengthening to 15 persons with disabilities from 4 districts in Madura. Competencies held after the training are food processing, food production, food product innovation and marketing. This provision of competence is expected to be contributed to the improvement of individual and family income.

**Keywords**—stakeholder, collaboration, stakeholder, collaboration, strengthening, disability

## I. INTRODUCTION

Persons with disabilities in many countries received serious attention from various parties. As Lang points out that in the last decade people with disabilities have received increasing attention[1]. Attention to this group is important as the numbers from year to year show improvement. In addition, Fairuz and Meliana noted that in Malaysia and Indonesia, a person with disabilities is not only one person but there is plenty of day by day [2] According to WHO's report, the number of people with disabilities is growing[3]. In Indonesia the prevalence of disability also every year. The data reported by Susenas 2012 mentions Indonesia's population with a disability of 2.45%. When compared to data from 2003, 2006 and 2009 with 2012 there was an increase in prevalence[4] as in the following figure :



Source: BPS (in the Disability Bulletin)

This increase has consequences for the serious concern of various stakeholders. Especially related to the survival of persons with disabilities[5]. The various policies issued have not been fully in favor of this group. Some consider this condition to be a community fails to understand this disability. The failure of the community to change their attitudes may be due to a lack of deeper understanding of inclusive education being a process of systematic and structural change. Again, lack of interest in the development and implementation of educational policies for persons with disabilities may be as a result of protection of segregated education and the people's understanding of disability and its causes in general [6].

Act number 8 of 2016 persons with disabilities of any person with longstanding physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations in interacting with the environment may experience barriers and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens on the basis of equal rights[7]. Conditions of disability can lead to various stressors and according to Widinarsih can impact on the development of physical, cognitive, emotional, and social so that a negative impact on the child self-esteem [8]. Individuals with disabilities not only face an increased risk of morbidity and mortality. But also a great risk in the workplace. And even more basic is to take care of health and employment, overcome the role and decrease in the round [9].

Discussion of disabilities that are highly relevant is possible in this group. And this is what Herps believes is an important element for people with intellectual disabilities and developments.[10] and a key component of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[6]. In terms of human rights, people with

disabilities also have the right to be able to live economically and economically [3]. Partly also because of the great encouragement of the social movements of society [11].

Economic independence is the concept chosen by BPWS to improve the quality of human resources including disability.

All forms of training aimed at them have meaning [12]. Training is the most important and frequent use of human resource development activities and organizations devoting most of their budget to it [13]; [14].

The problem of disability cannot be solved only by one party. They need to involve intensively other stakeholders [15]. Departing from here then the chances of collaboration woven to solve human resource quality issues. A strong commitment needs to be built not only by BPWS as a body formed to accelerate the growth of Madura after the construction of the Suramadu bridge.

But also by the college with its duties and functions to provide services and community bathing. As well as local governments as owners of areas that still have large homework related to the quality of human resources.

Presidential Regulation No. 27/2008 on the Establishment of the Surabaya-Madura Regional Development Board (BPWS), enhanced in Presidential Regulation No. 23/2009 on the Establishment of the Surabaya-Madura Regional Development Board (BPWS) continues to consistently realize the vision of the realization of *Suramadu* as the Center for Economic Growth East Java and the National Transport Node By Maintaining Community Cultural Values.

In 2013 BPWS reoriented the program, in addition to physical development, BPWS also played a role in improving human resources by providing various training to community groups, as well as assisting local governments to develop Madura's potential.

Even in 2014 HR development becomes a priority in developing the potential that is in Madura. Under the Development Control Division, BPWS is working with UNESA to conduct training for persons with disabilities [16]. It is realized that solving the independence of disability is not an easy one. Collaboration becomes the keyword to answer the issue. In Ghana, even intensive cooperation in supporting children's disability education was built not only among the government but also with non-governmental organizations [17]

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

As research on children with special needs in general. Like any research method, though, ethical issues must be considered when using arts-based research methods as a tool for public engagement and perceptual change. Consequently, there has been little consideration of the ethics of conducting arts-based "disability" research [17]. Referring to research methods undertaken by (Haight, 2014) the need for individual interviews and participant observation and interviews to understand the perceptions and responses of educators [15]. Most of the research on disability focuses on people who have some capacities to perform certain skills to a certain degree [18].

This study is a descriptive study of the experiences, hopes and desires of people with disabilities in training provided in order to strengthen economic independence. Research focuses on interview data and observations collected.

Interviews with disability groups were conducted to explore information on the importance of training from a disability perspective.

Observation is done by observing the activities undertaken by participants during the training. To illustrate the effect of training then the quantitative description is done

Meanwhile, to describe the perceptions and responses of stakeholders to the programs and policies developed interviews conducted on stakeholders namely, trainers, BPWS, UNESA.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Results

This study illustrates that the training carried out provides meaningful means for improving the quality of human resources. Especially in disability groups.

The result of the research shows that the training of human resources training is one way for BPWS to give a positive impact on the construction of Surabaya Madura Bridge (*Suramadu*). BPWS is a body formed directly responsible to the President in order to accelerate the distribution of development, especially in the Madura region. From the perspective of BPWS organized training activities encourage the achievement of vision, mission and purpose of the establishment of BPWS.

Methods developed by strengthening disability capacity through training. According to the information obtained is designed so that the participants have the technical skills that can be applied in the daily life of the participants as well as to open entrepreneurship.

Furthermore, the solution offered is expected to be able to overcome the problem of increasing the human resources of people with disability in four districts in Madura. It is recognized that persons with disabilities are those with physical limitations. Nevertheless, technical training designs developed are flexible to be followed by participants with disabilities.

Through food, training is expected to increase individual independence, increase family income so as to contribute to economic independence. The strategy developed is through training and assistance of seafood processing. The choice of marine products is also based on the reason that Madura is a potential archipelago of marine products.

Unesa is a state university that has been actively providing services and dedication to the community. This activity is actively involved starting from designing, implementation and evaluation.

This involvement proves that Unesa plays an active role in improving and developing knowledge and knowledge in the community. The interview results show that Unesa is fully involved in the training activities.

The resource persons involved are professional lecturers who have been academically involved and provided various technical skills to the community. Their

involvement is also to ensure that the competencies obtained by the participants are competence that is already tested.

Furthermore, through further investigation is known that the target of training is the importance of self-development in developing entrepreneurial spirit for the family, the importance of mental and spiritual reinforcement to support the growth of entrepreneurship in the family, improvement of processing skills, packaging, marketing of seafood products and develops himself as an independent entrepreneur.

The workshop is designed as part of an effort to strengthen human resource capacity in Madura by utilizing technology to optimize local natural resource potentials. This choice is based on the reason that so far there is still a lot of local potential in Madura that has not been explored the value of its benefits and its economic benefits for the increase of population income in Madura. One reason is the limited quality of human resources to develop local potential.

### *B. Discussion*

Discussion about human resources is not something easy. Especially when it comes to disability. It needs a strong commitment and full involvement from various stakeholders. Referring to the statement Shergold needs collaboration in order to accommodate a shift in public administration that has a path to improve it as a means of improving public services[19].

In this connection, the collaboration between central government, regional and university becomes one of the keys to successful completion of human resources in the region. Henry quotes from Einstein in O'Flynn's book suggesting that the important problems that occur today cannot be solved with the same level of thinking when we first created it. Another method was needed to compensate for the increasing human capacity development. Besides innovation needs collaboration[19].

Collaboration between BPWS, Unesa and Bangkalan District Government, Sampang District Government, Pamekasan District Government and Sumenep District Government resulted in a strategy of food processing training for disability group. Training becomes one of the applicable ways to improve individual skill. It is said that Magdalena, who was trained in the modern era, became the focus[20].

The methods undertaken to support the smoothness of the training activities are summarized in the following activities:

1. Socialization, objectives and importance of training activities to strengthen the capacity of disability in improving human resources in Madura.
2. Preparation of technical and administrative training needs
3. Implementation of the following three focus activities
  - a. Training activities that focus on improving understanding of disability. Learning strategy developed with Lecture, Tutorial, Discussion.
  - b. Training activities that focus on improving participants' skills through practical activities in the kitchen and in the classroom. Training activities that focus on improving participants' skills through practical activities in the kitchen and in the classroom.

All trainees practiced food processing technology directly from marine products. Skill competency is given the skill of selection of processed marine needed to make one product, measuring skill of marine processed materials, mixing skill of food processing, material processing skill to processed marine product, skill of presenting marine product, making of innovation of marine processed dish, packing skill marine processed products, nutritional content of food

- c. To ensure the competence of persons with disabilities through training, competence tests are conducted.

Training activities that focus on assessing the results of the participants' activities are carried out through independent evaluation, the group in each activity and competency test of each product produced during the training.

This competency test is conducted with the aim of:

1. to know the skills of participants in processing processed products;
2. to assess the results of the processed products of the participants with a taste indicator, presentation, hygiene, neatness of packaging worth selling products;
3. to assess participant's skill in making innovation of processed marine products

After the training, it is expected that the participants can immediately open the business. From the members representing each district are expected to be ready to contribute positively to the increase in income from the home industry sector (small and medium enterprises). Entrepreneurship skills of the food processing obtained during the training provide the initial provision that greatly supports the achievement of the quality of human resources.

The spread of participants from the district shows that the activity is followed by all districts in Madura. Started by the participants who have received training, they are ready to produce food into a product worth selling as an additional income for the family as well as improving the welfare of Madurese community in general.

It is desirable that the target can immediately open a business in each district. On that basis, the four districts in Madura are also targeted in this activity. From the members representing each district are expected to be ready to contribute positively to the increase in income from the home industry sector (small and medium enterprises).

Capacity building through the skills of food entrepreneurship is gained during the training to provide the initial provision that greatly supports the achievement of quality improvement of human resources. The results of participant tabulations are seen from the origin of the district and gender as listed in the table below:

**TABLE 1**

**Total Participants Seen From District and Sex**

| <b>No.</b>   | <b>District</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| <b>1.</b>    | Bangkalan       | 1           | 1             |
| <b>2.</b>    | Sampang         | 2           | 0             |
| <b>3.</b>    | Pamekasan       | 4           | 1             |
| <b>4.</b>    | Sumenep         | 2           | 4             |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                 | <b>9</b>    | <b>6</b>      |

Source: Processed from the data of training participants of food in 2014

All participants are persons with disabilities who have physical limitations. What is interesting is that even if they have physical limitations, great enthusiasm and motivation are demonstrated by this group. In each session, both knowledge and skills show their seriousness to engage in this activity.

The reference indicators for evaluation are as follows:

1. Level of participants' understanding of disability of the whole material.

Related with the role of BPWS shows there is a positive response to the presence of BPWS in improving human resources in Madura through this training.

The training was developed in collaboration with BPWS, Unesa and Bangkalan Regency Government, Sampang Regency Government, Pamekasan Regency Government, Sumenep Regency Government has different from previous training.

Because this activity also intended for people with disability.

- a. Previously, human resource upgrading activities were followed by general participants who have not worked yet

The participant's response during the implementation of this activity, which shows the enthusiasm of the activity.

There are even groups who declare themselves to start a business with business and sell their products when there are bazaar activities such as Ramadan.

The level of participants' understanding of the magnitude of food nutrition indicates that this training is able to give more knowledge to some of the content in food other than protein. When viewed from the understanding of disability groups to the nutritional content of food as listed in the following table :

**TABLE 2**

Understanding Of Disabilities On Knowledge Of Nutritional Food Containers

| NO.   | Knowledge of food     | Total | %       |
|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| 1.    | Can mention correctly | 13    | 86,67 % |
| 2.    | Can mention enough    | 2     | 13,33%  |
| 3.    | Can not mention       | 0     | 0%      |
| TOTAL |                       | 15    | 100%    |

Source: Processed from the data of training participants of food in 2014

The table explains that if viewed from the participants' understanding, then the whole participants know and be able to mention how important the nutrient content in the food if it is consumed. Only 2 participants who sufficiently know mention the nutritional content of the food.

- b. The level of participants' understanding of the material of local production in the form of food and its processing shows the result that there has been an increase in knowledge.

This can be seen from the results of the evaluation which shows the achievement of the increased value from the

original. The evaluation shows that the average value obtained is 62.84. This illustrates the initial ability of all participants before the participants are given material exposure as well as a training practice.

While to know the level of absorption of understanding and the ability of the practice of all participants after being given materials and practices during the training, the evaluation value is also used as the basis of assessment to declare the participants graduated or not in training. The results show an average of 85.56.

There are even some participants who are able to reach 95. Thus the participants have been deemed able to understand this material well.

At the same time, this average value shows the completeness of all participants in the training of this processed food. From the results of the answers of participants categorized by the ability to explain as summarized in the following table:

**TABLE 3**

Understanding Disabilities About Knowledge of Food Processing

| NO.   | Knowledge of food processing | Total | %      |
|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 1.    | Can explain correctly        | 11    | 73,33% |
| 2.    | Can explain to taste         | 4     | 26,67% |
| 3.    | Can not explain              | 0     | 0%     |
| TOTAL |                              | 15    | 100%   |

Source: Processed from the data of training participants of food in 2014

From the table, it is known that all participants understand about food processing with details as much as 73.33% or a number of 11 participants can explain correctly and 26.67% or a number of 4 participants can explain but the explanation is not yet complete.

When asked to practice the variety of food preparations that can be produced and consumed with hygiene. All participants were able to explain the variety of processed food products.

Similarly, when asked to the participants about the steps to be taken in producing the processed food products, it shows a high level of understanding of the overall participants. The results of such assessments are listed in the following table:

**TABLE 4**

Understanding of Disabilities on The Knowledge Of Knowledge of Foodstocking Processing to Food Processing Product

| NO. | Classification of processing  | Jumlah | %      |
|-----|---|--------|--------|
| 1.  | Can cultivate food properly   | 13     | 86,67% |
| 2.  | Can cultivate food properly but decompose steps sufficiently        | 2      | 13,33% |
| 3.  | Can cultivate food with sufficient but decipher the steps correctly | 0      | 0 %    |

|       |   |    |      |
|-------|---|----|------|
| 4.    | Can not mention and describe the steps sufficiently | 0  | 0%   |
| TOTAL |   | 15 | 100% |

Source: Processed from the data of training participants of food in 2014

2. Indicators of trainee skills in practicing food processing into ready-to-sell products. From the practice of technology utilization to produce food preparation, it is found that this training really gives positive value for the participants to make the product either independently or in groups.

These results are known from participant skills that include:

- a. Skill in preparing processed materials needed. In this activity, the participants are asked to practice their skill in preparing the first dry food into ready to be processed material.
- b. The skill to process seafood into ready-to-eat food. In fact, they also make a variety of food from the basic ingredients provided.
- c. Participants are also skilled in the storage of food products so that the nutritional content is not much lost. Packing skills are indeed part of the training materials.
- d. In order to expand the marketing, the participants are also equipped with marketing techniques. In this skill, the participants are able to market their products. However, the results indicate that this capability still needs to be improved.

At each completed practice, the instructor always evaluates the results of the participants. In this activity, the participants are jointly asked to describe all the steps and activities that have been done. Including also testing the taste and appearance of the dish also give input to all participants to get better-processed results.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### A. Conclusion

The collaboration of BPWS, Unesa and Bangkalan Regency Government, Sampang District Government, Pamekasan District Government, Sumenep Regency Government packed through food training for disabled people to strengthen disability capacity in Madura can be said to be successful. The things that support the strengthening of capacity can be seen in the improvement of competence, namely:

1. There is an increasing understanding of the importance of collaboration in improving and developing human resources in Madura
2. Increased understanding of the importance of self-development as a foundation to form qualified human resources.
3. Increased understanding of participants about the potential of the sea as a local production material that has economic benefits for increased family income
4. Increased understanding of the variety of processed products that can be developed.

5. The ability of participants in processing materials into processed products worth selling in the form of capability in packaging processed fish products into hygienic products and safe for consumption and traded.
6. The emergence of awareness for entrepreneurship to increase family income by utilizing local production materials.

##### B. Recommendation

The research recommends the following:

1. It is necessary to carry out similar training with more scope of participants so that more independent and qualified human resources are created in the Madura region.
2. Advanced training needs to be focused on marketing the products.
3. It is necessary to disseminate the benefits of this training activity to stakeholders throughout Madura, to allow the participation of more distributed participant.

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